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not known there in our days.—Mr. L. M. Underwood has found *Zygadenus glaucus*, Nutt., growing in considerable abundance in "Tamarack Swamp," two miles east of Syracuse. He would be glad to furnish specimens of this rare plant in exchange for *Orchidaceae*. —The Syracuse Club has gathered *Epipactis* again this year.

§ 77. **Notes from California.**—As in my occasional botanizing, I sometimes am able to make an observation new and interesting to myself, and, so far as I can learn, not yet recorded, I accept your general invitation to "communicate," and send you the following items :

Double Flowers : While botanizing at Whitewater, Wis., in the spring of 1876, I found quite frequent specimens of *Thalictrum anemonoides* and *Hepatica acutiloba* with double the normal number of sepals; and in some cases, I thought I could detect indications of two circles of floral parts, as if two flowers had a common torus A few weeks ago, while botanizing here, on the mountains, I found a specimen of *Lilium rubescens* on which was one well-defined twin flower, with ten parts to the perianth, twelve stamens, and *two pistils*, proving beyond doubt the twin character of the blossoms.

Rootstock of Erythronium grandiflorum.—While collecting the above plant on the foot-hills here, I discovered that it has a very delicately attached rootstock.

Lilium Humboldtii.—This plant, which is very abundant along mountain streams here, frequently has one of its upper whorls of leaves lengthened into a very perfect spiral.

Pontederia cordata.—This plant I find growing under cultivation here; the owner says he collected it in this county, but I have not seen it wild. I observe that as the flowers wither, the stems bend downward until the fruiting spike is immersed in the water, where the fruit matures. I observed the same fact concerning it in Wisconsin.

Ricinus communis.—The castor-oil plant, which is an annual herb in the Northern U. S., grows to be a perennial tree twenty feet high in Southern California.

Poison Oak.—The poison oak of California, *Rhus diversiloba* (?) grows very abundantly everywhere on the foot-hills and mountain sides. Though quite as poisonous in its effects upon human beings as *Rhus toxicodendron*, the horses and cattle here eat it with relish and apparently without harm. GEO. R. KLEEBERGER.

Weaverville, Cal., July 27.

§ 78. Teratological Notes.

1.—In the Horace Mann herbarium at Cornell University is a specimen of *Botrychium lunarioides* which, besides possessing the usual fruiting stalks, has two of the sterile segments replaced by fertile divisions.

Dichotomous fronds of *Aspidium marginale* have several times been found by me at Ithaca.

In 1879 I collected a "twin frond" of *Polypodium incanum* in Alabama. The stipe branched near the middle.

Supernumerary carpels were frequently observed on *Acer Pseudo-Platanus* at Ithaca, the number of wings sometimes reaching five.

Last spring I found a regular, spurless flower of *Viola cucullata* with revolute petals; and flowers of *V. rostrata* with several spurs were several times found. Wm. Trelease.

2.—Adventitious leaves on *Rhus glabra*, L., are of common occurrence hereabouts, and this season more than usual; also occasionally on *Rhus copallina*, L. I have not observed them on any other species.*

Anthoxanthum odoratum, L. is common with adventitious leaves in summer.

Many plants have made a remarkable variation in their second, or last growth, such as twin and branching or forking stems, etc. A plant of *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*, Nutt., threw up three scapes from one root. But the most remarkable behavior is the change in the flowers of *Gratiola aurea*, Muhl., some being very double, others having one flower set in another like a *Primula*. In some cases one or two buds would grow out of a flower. I enclose a few specimens I have at hand, not the most double. Thousands of them are found on the edge of a pond. Erastus S. Wheeler.

Berlin, Mass.

*[Mrs. Rust, of Syracuse, sends specimens of *Rhus typhina*, L., in which the flowers are replaced by leaves. Eds.]

3.—*Monstrous Fuchsia.*—We have received from Mr. James H. Cook, of Strathroy, Canada, a fresh specimen, accompanied by an excellent pencil sketch of a monstrous *Fuchsia*, which shows the following changes: From the side of the ovary, near its base, there proceeds a perfect leaf; the ovary is normal, but the calyx limb is five-lobed, and there are but two petals. The stamens are eight in number; one of them confluent with the margin of a petal, and another having a decidedly petaloid anther. The flattened pistil is coherent with the inner surface of the calyx tube throughout the whole length of the latter, and its exposed portion is provided with a narrow, finely-serrated lamina which extends as far as the five stigmas.

§ 79. **Pine Barren Plants in Rhode Island.**—I was much interested in Mr. Britton's article in the July number, on the Northward Extension of the New Jersey Pine Barrens Flora. We have a little piece of that peculiar region in Southern Rhode Island. In his list I check the following as certainly occurring with us: *Hudsonia ericoides*, L., very abundant; *Tephrosia Virginiana*, Pers., frequent; *Aster nemoralis*, Ait.; **A. concolor*, L; *Chrysopsis falcata*, Ell., abundant; *Gaylussacia dumosa*, T. & Gr.; *Kalmia angustifolia*, L.; *Asclepias obtusifolia*, Michx.; *Spiranthes simplex*, Gray; *Xyris flexuosa*, Muhl.; *X. Caroliniana*, Walt.; *Glyceria obtusa*, Trin.; *Coreopsis rosea*, Nutt., this year superabundant; *Eupatorium hyssopifolium*, L.; *Aster spectabilis*, Ait.; *Solidago puberula*, Nutt.; *Cupressus thyoides*, L.; *Sporobolus serotinus*, Gray; and *Lycopodium inundatum*, L. I could add many peculiar southern forms, like *Lachnanthes*, long ago found by Dr. Thurber and my father at Worden's Pond. I commend that locality, which is

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* *Aster Herveyi*, A. Gray, it will be remembered was also found within our limits last year by Prof. Sargent. W. W. B.